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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 1ST MARCH 1854.

Touching on the Coast and at the Cape if inducement offer.

MESSRS. GREEN'S fine A. I Frigate-built Passenger Ship "*VERNON*," 1000 Tons, AUGUSTUS CONSITT, Commander; has first rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1853.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

THE REVD. S. HOPE-UNWIN being obliged, from circumstances of health, to retire from the charge of the "CHURCH MISSIONARY CHILDREN'S HOME," and to resume Parochial work, is anxious to receive into his Family three or four Indian children, Boys or Girls, to educate with his own. Mr. and Mrs. Unwin have, during a period of nearly four years, gained much experience as to the health and habits of children from abroad: and their earnest aim would be, in the case of any such committed to their care, to combine the advantages of a solid education, with training of character on Scripture principles, and the various comforts of a happy Christian Home.

References are kindly permitted to

Revd. Daniel Wilson, Islington, London.
Revd. Henry Venn } Church Missionary House,
Revd. John Tucker } Salisbury Square, Fleet St.

Preparing for Publication by Subscription.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, PATRON OF THE SOCIETY,

THE WHOLE BOOK

OF

COMMON PRAYER,

ACCORDING TO THE USE OF THE

United Church of England and Ireland,

TOGETHER WITH THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES OF RELIGION,

WITH COPIOUS SCRIPTURE PROOFS AND REFERRENCES, IN PARALLEL COLUMNS THROUGHOUT.

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18 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street

Price, to Subscribers for the work, 12s. for six copies strongly bound in cloth. In grained roan, gilt edges and lettered, 18s. for six copies.

N. B.—Subscriptions for less than six copies will be received only through one of the Society's Agents, or through a Bookseller.

An allowance to Clergymen, Members of Society, Booksellers, and Schoolmasters, or Superintendents of Sunday Schools, provided they order not less than twenty-five copies.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

January, 1853.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE Annual examination of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage School will take place at the Orphanage, Mahaluxmee, on Friday the 23rd inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at which the attendance of all who feel interested in the institution is respectfully requested.

21st December, 1853.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERsigned, from the best makers, Silver and Gold double case Watches, with 13 Jewells, and Gold Cap Chains of various description, priced moderately. Early applications recommended.

EDULJEE NUNCHERJEE, SON,
Military Store Lane,
near No. 2, Green Railing Tavern
Bombay, 21st November 1853.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L. PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office, }
28th January, 1853 }

THE FAR FAMED MEDICINE!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir,—Your Pills have been the means, under providence, of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Dated Jan. 1st, 1853. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER, OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Gomis Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints I may mention the following case. A lady of this town, with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
Nov. 23rd, 1852. (Signed) J. GAMIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town; but obtained no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.

I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,
Oct. 8th, 1852. (Signed) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines. CAPTAIN JACKSON, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits,	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each.

AGENTS FOR INDIA:—Messrs. Framjee Nesserwanjee, & Co. Bombay; Messrs Thomas Payne and Sons, 7 and 8, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta; Messrs. Seetulpersaud and Co., Lucknow; Messrs. Gibson and Co., Lahore; Messrs. Meppart and Co., Vizigapatam; Messrs. Lewis and Co., Maulmain; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut; Mr. Edward Cook, Umeer; Mr. F. Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Monghyr; Messrs. Nubbybux and Co., Delhi; Baboo Rhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Hydrabad; Mr. J. Coates, Ferozepore; Messrs. Hulse and Nephew, Agra; Mr. Francis Smyth, Dinapore; Messrs. Bollard and Co., Allahabad; Mr. W. Jones, Bangalore; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Jubbulpore; Mr. John C. Fyle, Futtyghur; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr. Collins, Gwalior; Messrs. Noorbux and Co., Delhi; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Saugor; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Kamptee; Messrs. Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Messrs. Greenway Brothers and Co., Cawnpore; Messrs. McDonald and Co., Umballah; Messrs. Darrell, Brothers, Nyneetal, and Bareilly; Mr. Ball Simlah.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s 1¾d. @ 2s. 1¾d. For dect. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs 2s. 1 3-16nsd. @ 2s. 1¾d. For credit [Bills.

ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight.....Rs. 99½
30 days' sight.....Rs. 99⅞
at sight.....Rs. 100

ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight..... 99½
at sight..... 100

ON CHINA—at
60 days' Rs 235 Nominal.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay.....	Rs. 1000	each,	38½	per cent. pm. Sales.
Oriental Bank Corporation.....	„ 250	do.	87 to 88	per cent. prem.
Commercial Bank.....	„ 500	„	351	pr cent prem. Sales.
Agra Bank.....	„ 500	„	40	pr cent prem.
Bank of Madras.....	„ 1000	„	1,000	2½ per cent pm.
Apollo P. Com.....	„ 12,500	„	12,000	19,000
Colaba P. Com.....	„			5,950
Colaba L. Com.....	„ 10,000	„		9,500
Bombay S. N. Com.....	„ 500	„	400	58 pr ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com....	„ 54-8-9		paid in Bombay. or £5 in England, 29 Rs. pm. each share sales.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent transfer loan Rs. 113 for numbers registered for transfer @ 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42 .. Rs. 101½ @ 101¾ per 100 Co.s.
4 per cent loan 1832-33 .. Rs. 108¼ per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36 .. Rs. 101¾ @ 102 per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43 .. Rs. 101⅞ @ 102 per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 2¼ 16ths	Nominal.
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 2 3-16ths	per 1000.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 235.....	per 100
Republican Dollars.....	Rs. 228.....	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 219.....	per 100

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104½ @ 104⅞	pr 100 tls.
Gold Leaf, (range of quality)....	Rs. 16½	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 16	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£3 at £3-2-6.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£3.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rass.
To China.....	Rs. 17	per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of Government Notes is 5 per cent., and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 at the following rates, viz.
On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. p. an
On deposits withdrawable at 3 months' notice for which non-transferable receipts will be granted..... 4 per cent
On deposits for 6 months certain in sums not less than Rs. 500—for which Bank Post Bills at 6 months' date including interes will be given..... 4 per cent.

N. B.—No Cheques paid or Cash received under Rs. 50. Notice for withdrawal of fixed deposits may be given when lodged with the Bank or at any subsequent period. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at 3 months or under..... 7 per cent.
On do. above 3 do. and not exceeding 4 months..... 8 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate, on Bills taken up before maturity, allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when iscounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is charged on two-thirds of the extent of each Cash Credit granted, whether available of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..	2s.	0½d.	pr Rupee
Do	3	do	do ..	2s.	0⅝d.	„
Do	2	do	do ..	2s.	0¾d.	„
Do	30 days' sight.....	2s.	0d.	„
Do	sight.....	1s.	11⅞d.	„

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On purchase or sale of Government & other Securities..... ¼ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London, payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time,

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards... 2 per cent. per annum.
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 6 months' notice..... 4 do do

N. B.—No interest is allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 *or over Rs.* 50,000.

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months.	3	per cent. per annum
On Private Bills.....		7	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper....		6	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....		7	do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee
do at 3 do do	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
do at 2 do do	2s.		do.
do at 1 do do	1s.	11¾d.	do.
do at 1 day's do	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
On Scotland at 1 do do	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
On Ireland at 1 do do	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order,*" and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ¼ per cent

SELECTIONS.

A PLEA FOR THE FALLEN AND HELPLESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN TIMES.

SIR,—I have now lying before me the report of the London Female Dormitory for this year, by which I see that of 1,106 poor, helpless, fallen women who, disgusted with their life of sin and misery, and anxious to leave it, applied for admittance to this invaluable refuge, only 222 could be admitted, and 884 were refused for want of room and funds; that is to say, 884 sinners, anxious to change a life of infamy and woe to one of respectability and happiness, are still living in their iniquity, because the Christians of the present day have not given a helping hand to save them.

While some may, doubtless, plead that they have never heard of this Institution, there are many who cannot justify themselves on this ground, and while I do not wish to judge any man, as we must all stand at the same judgment throne, and be tried for the use we have made of the talents given us, yet I would seek, through your columns, to make the claims of these poor fallen ones upon our compassion, active sympathy, and earnest prayers, better known, to my fellow Christians.

In London alone, at the present time, there are from 60,000 to 80,000 of these unhappy persons earning their livelihood by their course of sin and degradation, and of these at the lowest calculation 10,000 die annually despised and rejected, and with none to care for them.

Yet, my Christian brethren, they have immortal souls, as precious and dear to our Redeemer as others, and the blood of Christ is all sufficient to cleanse them from their sins, though they may be of the deepest dye. The aim and object of the London Female Dormitory is to provide a temporary home, or refuge, for those who will forsake their immoral practices; and it is well known that a very large proportion only continue in their evil courses from the fact that, being despised by mankind, they have no other means of support. Christians, consider that of the 140 who were received into the Dormitory in 1852 sixty-three were orphans, twenty-one motherless, nineteen fatherless. Now, to you has our Saviour, in an especial manner, committed the care of the orphans and fatherless; and he calls on you to visit them in their affliction, and as you yourselves value a happy home, a parent's care and a parent's love—but, most of all, as you value salvation through Jesus Christ, as your greatest and most valuable blessing, stretch forth a hand, I implore and entreat of you, to save those perishing in misery around you. Christians this is a work in which all may join, of whatever denomination, for it is emphatically a Christ-like work, Our Saviour went about, doing good to all alike, he came to save sinners, and sought them on every side, and this is what the agents of this movement are seeking to effect; they walk the streets of London at the dead hours of night, speaking kindly to these poor fallen ones, *telling them of the power of a Saviour's blood to cleanse them from all their sins,* and entreating of them to flee for refuge to the home provided for them, where they will be free from temptation, and where they may remain till they can be either restored to their friends, placed in situations, or otherwise disposed of. Last year alone, out of the 140 admitted, fourteen were restored like poor prodigals to their sorrowing relatives; they were, indeed, and in truth, lost ones found, and let us all pray that God may give them grace henceforth to walk as becometh true penitents. In answer to these midnight appeals, numbers flocked for admittance, and then, sad, sad to relate, 884 were obliged to be refused. Well, indeed, may the worldly-minded mock at our professions, if such things continue unheeded, well might the women of America, when the women of England appealed to them to use their influence to do away with slavery, retort that a worse slavery existed in our own country; for what can be worse than a slavery that enthralls both body and soul, and gives license to every unholy appetite and desire?

Up, then, and be doing while it is called day. It is the Lord's work, and let not the foul blot any longer exist against our Christianity and our humanity, that 884 poor, helpless, despised, friendless women must continue to sin against God and man, while detesting and abhorring their sins, or else must beg or starve, because the Christianity of Christian England when appealed to will not help them. It is not necessary for me to enter more fully into the arrangements of the London Female Dormitory, as you have from time to time published their reports and tracts in your valuable paper, but I would say that to those who desire information on the subject, and who will help, either by their prayers or contributions, I am sure that on application to the originator and manager, Lieut. Blackburn, R. N., 27, Gloucester-place, Camden-town, they will receive every information.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. J. C.

—*Christian Times, September* 23.

BOMBAY LOCAL.

JUBILEE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting held in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 21st December, at ¼ past four P. M., in celebration of the Jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY IN THE CHAIR.

The Meeting was numerously attended, and amongst others we observed the following ladies and gentlemen:—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Jackson, Sir H. Leeke, Rev. J. Taylor, Archdeacon Keays, Dr. Giraud, Rev. J. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, Rev. J. M. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, Colonel Jameson, Captain Forbes, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Cook, Mrs. Hazen, Mrs. Heycock, Mrs. Hale, Rev. Messrs. Gibson, Green, Hazen, Matchett, Bowen, Nesbit, Candy, Fairbank and Spring, Colonel Hale, and Messrs. LeMessurier, Sinclair, Clarke, Bentley, Blowers, Hunter, Heycock, Sillar, Davidson, Smith, Miller, Willis, Boswell, Kneebone, West, Peyton, and many others.

The proceedings were opened by the Chairman reading the 67th Psalm, and making a brief address on the position and prospects of the Bible Society.

There was first submitted to the meeting by the Revd. G. Cook, Secretary for general purposes of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society:—

I. A short abstract of the official statement of operations, read at the great Jubilee meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held in London on the 8th March 1853.

II. Statement by the Rev. Dr. Wilson of the operations of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

III. Statement by the Rev. S. B. Fairbank of the operations of the American Bible Society.

The Meeting was then addressed by the following gentlemen:—

1. By A. S. LeMessurier, Esq., Advocate General,

On the providence of God in opening up India and other countries of the East, to the operations of the Bible Society.

2. By the Rev. Dr. Stevenson,

On the Bible in China.

3. By Dr. Giraud,

On the Bible, the best means of elevating the intellectual and moral condition of the natives of India.

4. By the Rev. George Candy,

On the Bible the only hope of fallen Churches.

5. By the Rev. George Bowen,

On the Bible the great antagonist to the infidelity of the age.

6. By the Rev. Robert Nesbit,

On the Bible the strength and the union of Protestantism.

It was proposed by the Hon'ble Sir C. M. Jackson, and carried by acclamation, that a vote of thanks be given to the Right Rev. Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

The Meeting broke up at half past seven o'clock.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI
Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra
on 28 February, 2020

BOMBAY MISSION OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Anxiliary Mission of the Free Church of Scotland was held at the Free Church on the Esplanade on Tuesday Evening at seven o'clock. There was a pretty fair attendance of Ladies and Gentlemen present. Dr. Miller was called to the Chair, and the Meeting was opened with prayer by the Reverend J. Taylor from Belgaum. A statement of the Funds of the Institution was then read by the Treasurer, from which it appeared that the general income for the past year amounted to 5,400 rupees, being 500 rupees in excess of the preceeding twelve months

The Reverend Dr. Wilson then read a very encouraging report of the operations of the mission during the past year and the following statistics were next communicated to the meeting.

BOMBAY MISSION OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

MISSIONARIES.

Rev. John Wilson, D. D., 1829; Rev. Robert Nesbit, 1837; Rev. J. M. Mitchell, A. M., 1838; Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji, 1846; Rev. Hormazdji Pestonji, 1848; Rev. Narayan Shoshadri Licentiate.

OTHER CHRISTIAN AGENTS.

Mrs. Seitz, Superintendent of the Female Boarding School.

Mr. Gumes, Bopu Muzda, and Yohan Prem, native school-visitors and scripture-readers.

Two native Christian Teachers, exclusive of the European and Native Missionaries, in the Free General Assembly's Institution.

Three Native Christian Female Teachers.

Thirty-two Native Communicants, under care of the Mission, exclusive of those transfered to the care of other missionaries. Of these five were admitted into the Church during the past year. No case of breach of discipline had occured since the last meeting; but the Mission had sustained the loss by death of three converts of approved character.

Twenty-six Baptised Adherents to the Mission, who are not communicants, principally children and young people. Several children of converts of the Mission not baptised.

Two Native Presbyterian Students for the Ministry.

AGENCIES EMPLOYED BY THE MISSION.

1. Direct preaching of the Gospel at Central Station.
2. Combined Christian and general education, English and Vernacular.
3. Public lecturing and holding private classes.
4. Assisting in translating the scriptures and preparing and circulating tracts and books.
5. Missionary itinerancie.
6. Pastoral care of converts.
7. Training converts for the Christian Ministry.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Free General Assembly's Institution.

Hindu pupils	196
Parsi	3
Muhammadans	4
Israelites and Jews	18
Christians, Romanists, Chaldeans, Armenians and Protestants	122
	343

Marathi and Gujarati Boys' Schools.

At the Institution and Mission-house, Ambrolie, pupils	94
InMr. Mitchell's Compound	35
At Poor's Assylum	38
At Sankali Talao	30
At Mahableshwar	31
At Bhiwandi	40
In Beni-Israel Schools in Bombay	33
In Beni Israel Schools at Panwell Pen, Alibag, Revaranda, Ambepur	134
In Schools, for the Dhed's at Surat	60
Total	525

Marathi Girls' Schools.

At the Mission-house, Ambrolie, pupils.	125
In the neighbourhood of Ambrolie, associated with the preceeding	42
At Boarding Schools (of whom boarders 32)	41
In District Schools in Bombay	189
In Bombay Beni-Israel School	31
In Schools at Bhiwandi	12
In Schools at Surat	10
Total	436

GrandTotal number of pupils.....1,354
December, 1853.

The following propositions were then brought forward:—

I. Proposed by the Reverend Mr. Robertson. That the report now submitted to the Meeting be adopted and printed for circulation among the members and friends of the Society.

Seconded by W. P. Hunter Esquire and carried.

II Proposed by the Reverend Mr. Hazen—That the social advancement and increasing inter-communication and activity, of the natives of India, call for increased devotedness liberality and zeal on the part of the friends of the Missions.

Seconded by E. Heycock Esquire and carried.

III. Proposed by the Reverend J. Murray Mitchell. That while the measure of success granted to Missions in India forms an encouragement to the faith and efforts of the Churches, its yet limited amount calls us to humble ourselves before God and to seek him in earest and importunate prayer.

Seconded by Captain Mylne and carried.

IV. Moved by the Reverend Mr. Nesbit,—That the following gentlemen, with the ordained Missionaries, be the Office bearers of the Society for the current year.

COMMITTEE

Captain C. D. Mylne, Doctor H. Miller, D. Davidson Esquire C. S., Doctor William Campbell, E. J. Martinnant Esquire, W. F. Hunter Esquire.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER N. SPENCER ESQ.

Seconded by Mr. James Taylor and Carried.

The Meeting was concluded with Psalm singing, and prayer by the Reverend Mr. Hume.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES,
BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At the Esplanade, the wife of Captain Harry Barr, Presidency Paymaster, of a daughter. At Bombay, on the 15th inst., the wife of Asst. Sur. C. C. Mead, of a daughter. At the Naval Dock Yard, Kotree Scinde, on the 19th instant, Mrs. R. J. Morris, of a daughter. At Mazagon, on the 19th instant, the wife of Mr. J. J. Mendoza, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.—At the Cathedral, on Thursday the 15th instant, by the Venerable Archdeacon Keays, John Henry Bloomfield Dennis, Esquire, 1st Bombay Cavalry, (Lancers,) to Anna Augusta, second daughter of William Crawford, Esq., Barrister at Law.

DEATH.—At Goa, on the 5th December, Mr M de Lima de Souza, aged 69 years and 7 months, deeply regretted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—Dec. 14th, Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, J. Browne, from Surat.—Intelligence: Mr Kight having been picked up by the Steamer Lowjee Family, 10 miles off Malabar Point, N. W. 14th, Ship David McIver, R. Baillie, from Sydney 18th Sept.—Intelligence—Nov. 9th, in lat. 6·14 South, long. 82.40 East, exchanged numbers with the Barque Rangoon from Ceylon, bound to London; Dec. 2nd, in lat. 7·37 North, long. 75·48 East, spoke the Ship Francis, from Sydney for Bombay; Dec. 7th, in lat. 12·21 North, long. 74·24 East, exchanged numbers with the Rajasthan from London for Kurrachee; the Ship Francis spoke the Good Success, two days previous to the David McIver speaking the Francis. 15th, American Ship Arabella, W. F. Cobbs, from Boston 26th July; spoke the British Ship Tippoo Saib, Oct. 9th, in lat. 38·30 South, long. 22·6 East. Steamer G. R. Clerk, J. Clarke, from Surat yesterday.

WE have to announce the arrivals and departures of the following Passengers:—

Per Arabella, from Boston:—Revd. Mr and Mrs Barker; and O. B. Everett.

Per B S N Co.'s Steamer Bombay, from Kurrachee:—C Sempriere, Esq.: Bengal Army; Captain H Wilman; H M 86th Regiment; Lieutenant G S Bolton, 2nd Grenadiers; Lieutenant H Chesshyre, 12th Regiment N I; Ensign C Fraser, H M 86th Regiment; Mr Johnson; Assistant Surgeon M MacKenzie, I N; Lieutenant J Doran 24th Regiment N I; Mr Loyedall; Mr Wilding.—Natives 40 Non Commissioned rank and file No. 9 L F Battery, 20 Women and 10 Children, 4 public and 4 privates followers, and about 20 Deck Passengers.

Per Token James Ollard, from London:—Mrs Ollard.

Per P and O Co.'s Steamer Erin, from Hongkong:—Dr Hunter; Assistant Surgeon James; Mr Phillips; Mr McMahon; Mr Vauson; Mr Watson; Mr Watson; Mr Coleman; 9 Parsees and 7 Natives.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
OVERLAND MAIL,
Via Marseilles, and Southampton.

The OVERLAND MAIL, *via* Marseilles and *via* Southampton, per H. C. Steamer *Feroze*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. *precisely.*

An AFTER-PACKET will be kept open, for Bearing Letters only, until 3 o'clock P. M., on the usual terms.

Bombay, General Post Office, 21st December, 1853,
D. DAVIDSON, Post Master General.

The Bombay Guardian.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

WE have much pleasure in calling attention to two advertisements which appear in to-day's issue. Mr. Unwin's position as Director of the Church Missionary Children's Home is a guarantee for his fitness for the charge of children from India, and his references are of the highest order.

The edition of the Prayer-book under publication we recommend for it cheapness and intrinsic value, as shown in the specimen which we possess.

We are authorized to state that persons who may wish to obtain copies may find facilities for so doing by communicating with the Rev. George Candy, Bombay.

NAGPUR AFFIARS.—From Nagpur we learn the death of His Highness the Rájá on the morning of the 11th instant. He had been for some time sick, but no danger was apprehended till a few hours before his decease. He died

ASIA TOBACCO SOCIETY MUMBAI

without issue, and though urged by his courtiers to adopt a son whom they might recommend to the British authorities as his successor, yet from some unexplained motive he steadily refused to comply with their request. The nearest male relative of the deceased ruler is his second cousin, Eshwant Ráo, who is however extremely unpopular. A more distant relation, by name Appa Saheb, is the person whom those who wish the perpetuation of the native dynasty would have liked the Rájá to adopt. The common people who know they have often obtained justice from the Resident, when it was denied them elsewhere, would not be disinclined to see the Nagpur territory constitute an integral part of the Company's dominions. We have seen the high state of cultivation in many districts of Nagpur instanced to prove the superiority of Native to European rule. The argument is essentially an erroneous one. The country, when handed over to the Marátha authorities by the British Commissioners some years ago, was in a high state of prosperity; and it has been prevented from declining mainly through the extensive power the Resident has possessed over the administration in all its departments. The decision how the country is in future to be ruled must rest with the British Government. In the meantime Nagpur is as profoundly tranquil as at other times, the people seeming disposed to acquiesce in any arrangements which the paramount power may see fit to make.

Duelling, as a means of solving private difficulties, had its origin in a misconception of divine providence, no other indeed than that which led to the institution of various ordeals, by which it was supposed God would set his own distinct mark of reprobation upon the actual offender. Looking back a thousand years in the history of Northern Europe we see these things, and marvel at the darkness of superstition that enveloped the minds of men. Superstition is a poor excuse for duelling, but it is the only one. In the beginning men went about this business religiously, and placed themselves, their weapons and their skill in the hands of God, that he might, in the exercise of His vindictive justice, at once expose and punish the guilty one; and the spectators vowed to look upon the survivor as one whose innocence had been attested by the Almighty. When a truer religious light fell upon the providence of God, and dissipated the superstition that had originated those ordeals, it was natural that they too should disappear, if not immediately, yet one by one. Duelling yet remains, that the Dark Ages may have the honor of shaking hands with this vaunted century, and communicate to it some of its own dishonor? It remains, but where? Not in any thing that is worth the name of genuine English society. It now hides its diminished head in circles where, only a generation ago, it held a powerful sway. We regret that the Press of India should not yet have disentangled itself of veneration for this relic of barbarism. The Calcutta *Englishman*, speaking with reference to Brigadier C. Mackenzie, observes:—"We are grieved to find that any officer in his situation, should shelter himself under the shadow of the law, instead of at once offering the only atonement in his power, for the slanders, which one bearing his name, and in law subordinate to his authority has so widely and so cruelly published." Upon this the *Friend of India* fitly remarks:—"We believe the plain truth with reference to the reply is that Brigadier Mackenzie, than whom a more gallant soldier never lived, is also a sincerely religious man."

Upon what ground does the *Englishman* avouch his desire to see murder perpetrated, or at the least an attempt deliberately made by two officers to murder each other? Is his mind constituted upon such Scandinavian principles, that he expects a Divine judge to preside over the issue, and guide the ball to a guilty bosom? No, for he goes on to say that even if Brig. Mackenzie was unaware of the nature of the publication till it appeared in print, he should still be ready to meet the party offended by it. Are the palmy days of Rome's Colosseum come again, and are gladiators to kill and perish for the gratification of spectators?

We consider it most criminal in any journal, whether in California or Calcutta, to lend its influence thus to vitiate the public mind, and prepetuate the wretched delusion that duelling has a place in the code of bravery. Were there no brave men in Rome and Greece? The A. B. C. of true courage is not known to him who thinks that courage cannot give proof of itself, apart from duelling. Not by such articles as the one referred to, will the *Englishman* prove that Mrs. Mackenzie in disparaging the press of India, maligned it.

Progress of Ideas in the East.—The great characteristic difference between the East and the West is, that the Orientals are thoroughly gregarious, while among the Occidentals there are many individuals who think for themselves. In North America and England, the Government does nothing,—in Russia, Turkey, and in all the East it does every thing. If a railway is to be constructed, or a canal cut, in the West, it is done by an individual or a company of individuals, in the East the work must stand till undertaken by the Ruler of the State. The most striking illustration of this characteristic difference is to be found perhaps in India, where we have a population of a hundred and fifty millions of Orientals subdued by a handful of Occidentals, and yet ruled in the Eastern fashion, every thing, to the building up of the breach in a tank or the digging of a well being done by Government. We have little water, and that little bad in Bombay. To bring in plenty of that necessary element of the best kind from Salsette has been shown would be an easy task, and a profitable speculation, but the inhabitants prefer drinking brine, lying in the mud and shouting to Government, to putting their own shoulder to the wheel, and accomplishing the thing by a private company. In Europe one company gives rise to another; here one overgrown company prevents the rise of any other. It is this apathy, rather than the badness of the Government, that forms the incubus that bears down the energies of the population, and prevents the improvement of the country. There is a want of individual energy, and whether that can, or cannot be inspired into the breasts of the rising generation in India, remains to be seen. Three hundred years ago, when European intercourse with India first began, the vessels in which the Portuguese doubled the Cape of Good Hope were scarcely bigger than a large Pattimar, or Arab Bugalow. Who hindered the Hindoos from building boats, and trading to Portugal and England, from inventing steam engines, and manufacturing their own cotton, and exporting their own goods? What but the power of private enterprise has turned the balance of trade against them; and what is it but the want of individual effort that has allowed foreigners to destroy their manufactures and undersell them in their own market? Why should there not be Hindoo Houses in London as well as English houses in Bombay? It is the same in intellectual things. In western countries, within the last four hundred years, the whole system of philosophizing has been changed by the genius and energy of private persons. Popes and Kings might persecute, but science as well as religion has had its martyrs, and in spite of all the constituted authorities and the venerated prejudices of men, and the cry of Atheism, the Capernican astronomy, the Newtonian theory of gravitation, and the Baconian philosophy have wrought themselves into the life of the population of the West. Meanwhile the East has been stationary, and except among a few young men these ideas, when propounded to them, have met with no acceptance. The mass look on this Western science as the worst of European imports, and dread it as fatal to all indigenous science.

Nor are things different in respect of religion. In the West we owe to religious reformers, who all at the peril, and many with the sacrifice of their lives, rose up manfully and removed the rubbish of ages, that we are not the slaves of low and grovelling superstitions. In the East, and alas that portion of the West most assimilated to it, all reform is looked on with abhorrence, and considered synonymous with rebellion and impiety. The intellect, which the Deity now lavishes upon his creatures, according to the directors of the faith of the millions of India, is absolutely wasted. The present generation have no business to think on religion, all they have to do is to believe as their fathers did before them, without understanding either the grounds of their faith or enquiring into the reason of particular observances. Ignorance is with them the mother of devotion, and intellect is not needed to maintain a man in ignorance. How far the influence of Christianity may effect a change on the native character is yet to be tried. But we should not be astonished though intellectually, morrally, and religiously, they continue gregarious to the end, and few individual instances of enlightened philosophers, taking the lead while the mass are opposed, or christians exposing themselves to martyrdom for the faith, should be exhibited in India, but that intellectual and religious progress should be the advancement of the multitude rather than of particular persons, and the change from the present to a better system be delayed till the nation is ripe for the general reception of a rational philosophy, and a pure Christianity.

Western Items.—The *Houston Telegraph* published in Texas says:—"Recent surveys have revealed the astounding fact that a belt of country, varying from ten to one hundred miles broad, extends quite across the Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so level that a railroad may be extended the whole distance without traversing a mountain range. The great backbone of the North American continent seems to have been broken down on this line to let the Pacific railroad pass gently over it. The great chains of the Alleghanies on the East and those of the Sierra Madre and Sierra Nevada on the West, sink down on this line to mere insulated hills, and the country slopes so gradually that the rivers run nearly east and west.

—— 33,632 immigrants arrived at New York in August last; 30,288 in September. Of these latter 13,199 were from Ireland, 13,031 from Germany.

—— In the city of Boston, Massachusetts, there has been but one death from small pox in a year and a half.

—— There are 23 weekly, 12 daily, and 3 other papers published in California. Out of the 38, three are published in foreign languages, and two are bilinguals.

—— The *White Squall*, having a cargo of 1,700 tons, was unloaded at San Francisco in 39 hours. She cleared in ten days after her arrival.

—— The Small Pox has been raging in the Sandwich Islands; up to August 13, there had been 1,276 deaths. Some of the foreign residents have started a movement, the object of which is to displace Messrs. Judd and

Armstrong, the Hawaiian ministers. Messrs. J. and A. went to the islands originally as Missionaries from America, but eventually took office, the former as Minister of Finance, the latter as Minister of Public Instruction. When it is considered that in the matter of popular education, the Sandwich Islands are before all other countries, the proportion of children taught in schools being higher there than any where else, it must be admitted that one of these Ministers at least has been faithful to his trust. The real grounds of offence do not, it is probable, appear on the surface. It is supposed that the malcontents have some annexatory tendencies. The king rejected their petition.

—— September 12, there were 35 ships at the Chincha islands (belonging to Peru) loading guano for the United States. The discovery of these rich islands, is one of the unexpected felicites of commerce, giving return cargoes to the ships that trade to California.

—— London extends over an area of 78,029 acres, or 122 square miles. Some one has calculated that if all its inhabitants should march in a procession, four abreast, the procession would be 300 miles in length.

—— The Canada raiload, from Niagara to Detroit, will be ready for use January 1st. It is 280 miles in length, and nearly an air line; and will serve directly to connect the States of New York and Michigan.

—— It is stated that since the arrest and liberation of Miss Cunninghame, the Bible is even more sought for in Tuscany than it was before.

—— £32,000 has been collected for the Bible Jubilee fund in England, up to Oct. 25.

—— The land taxes of Great Britain last year amounted to £1,151,613, being a little less than half a pound for each inhabitant.

—— Thread has been spun so fine at Hainault that one pound weight has sold for £400.

THE CHARGE OF THE BISHOP OF MADRAS is well worthy of attention. It is characterized by an excellent spirit, and is instructive and useful as a record of facts. Some of the latter we may now briefly glance at.

Regarding the Missionary work in Southern India, it is cheering to hear the Bishop speak thus:—"The fine and noble Missions of both our Church Societies have filled me with astonishment, and give abundant cause of gratitude to Almighty God." "They far exceeded all that I had anticipated." The Bishop, however, proceeds to mention that very serious evils still exist in certain places among the Mission Churches,—for instance, in Tanjore and Trichinopoly, caste "continues to a very great extent"—the higher classes, in some places, "refusing even to partake of the Holy Communion with the lower." In Tinnevelly, during certain seasons, the Christians cannot be kept from climbing the palms on the Sabbath as they do on other days. In Travancore, "vain and foolish observances," heathen in origin, still remain; even slavery defaces the Mission Churches "to a considerable extent." In all the Missions many are "ignorant of the first principles of the truth and destitute of spiritual mindedness." We would remark that only a most blameable laxity could have ever admitted into the Christian fold professors who cling to such things as have been enumerated;—and regarding our infant Churches of Western India we may venture to cherish the hope that such evils can never appear among them. The standard for admission into the Church in Southern India was certainly, in former days, far too low. We rejoice to see the anxiety of Bishop Dealtry to "eradicate without delay" the sad evils of which he speaks.

On the great topic of Education the Bishop has speaks:—

"The system of Education which has too long been popular in India, viz, that which excludes all religion from its teachings is one in which no sincere Christian who is persuaded that the religion, which he knows to be divine, is the only remedy for the world's ignorant and miserable condition, can possibly take part."—"We think the time has come when the reproach will be rolled away. Every thing is promising. The sentiments on the subject proclaimed by our Governor are most encouraging, and contrast in a remarkable manner with those narrow and one-sided views taken by the late Chief-Justice of another Presidency, and others. We can have no hesitation in affirming that the individuals who would, from whatever cause, whether from a fear of offending native feelings, or from low views of Revelation, exclude the Bible from their system of instruction, are the illiberal and the narrow minded."

The Bishop then proceeds to say that there is every reason to think that "grants-in-aid" will be given by Government to Missionary schools. He trusts that the two great Missionary Societies of the English Church are prepared to avail themselves of the aids thus likely to be supplied. He also exhorts the Chaplains to establish schools,—we presume, for the young people connected with their congregations.

If we understand the Bishop, he has laboured to secure an observance of the "Saints' days" in Madras, and failed,—and he now abandons the attempt in despair, with a parting protest that the blame of the ill-success is not with him. But there are other disappointments referred to by the Bishop which call forth deeper sympathy on our part—for example, the failure—almost—of a regular evening service in the middle of the week. We quite agree with him in thinking that such a privilege ought to be valued as a much needed break in the midst of secular toil.

The Charge then speaks of the need of a Diocesan College to train up Pastors for the Native congregations. On the important question of the measure of atttainments necessary for Native Ministers the Bishop strongly asserts that there is a "decided and marked superiority" of who have studied English over those who know only the vernacular. Therefore the Bishop requires every candidate for ordination as a Presbyter to pass an examination in the English language. Men may, however, be ordained as deacons (if they possess otherwise very high qualifications) without a knowledge of English.

The second part of the Charge contains "a few remarks" (so they are modestly called) in exposition and vindication of the constitution of the Church of England. He who indites these lines happens to be a Presbyterian, and while reading this part of the Charge with interest, has certainly not read it with conviction. But we eschew polemics. We heartily concede, however, the perfect right of an English Bishop in a *concio ad clerum* delivered *ex cathedra*, to discuss such questions, especially when they are taken up in a spirit of candour and Christian charity, such as distinguishes the Bishop of Madras. He stands on the ground of the early English Reformers, who, while defending their own polity, never "unchurch" those who never possessed, or rejected it. As Keble justly remarks (the words are quoted approvingly in the Charge) "it is enough with them to show that the government by Archbishops and Bishops, is ancient and allowable. They never venture to urge its exclusive claims, or to connect the succession with the validity of the sacraments."

The third part of the Charge consists of plain, scriptural, practical exhortations connected with Ministerial life and usefulness. They are earnest and judicious—such as might be expected from the devoted Bishop of Madras.

We have sometimes abstained from bestowing the full tribute of praise, which in other circumstances we should gladly have bestowed, on such addresses as the document before us, from an apprehension that the commendation might rather embarrass, than assist, evangelical members of the Anglican Church, who in their battle with Tractarians are continually twitted with being "dissenters" or tending to dissent; but we cannot refrain from here expressing our profound sense of the Divine goodness in providing men like Bishop Dealtry to sit in high places, men who know that there are truths more sacred and solemn than the so-called "apostolical succession,"—men to whom Christ is more than "the Church," and the salvation of souls dearer than the exaltation of the priesthood.

SABBATH MEDITATIONS, No.—7 "And he saw them toiling in rowing." Mark vi. 48. It was past midnight. A contrary and violent wind was blowing. In vain were their efforts to stem the angry waves. Darkness was overhead and around. No sounds, but those of the agitated elements, and occasionally of their own voices, broke upon the ear. But more than all, the absence of Jesus gave gloom to the scene. We can imagine them speaking thus one to another.

"Why are we here? What occasion could there possibly be for his giving us such a command. We remonstrated against leaving him; our hearts were set upon staying with him; but he constrained us to depart. The night is fast wearing away, and all its hours will have been wasted in the vain endeavor to make head against these winds and waves. Of what conceivable use to any human being is this our toil and discomfort? Do our best, we cannot advance half a mile in an hour. And what if we did advance? Are we wanted at all there where we are commanded to go? Is there any better place than the vicinity of Jesus?

"What a glorious sight to see him entertaining so many thousands of people upon that mountain's grassy summit. The setting sun seemed to pause admiring and say, Behold him that made me. When was such regalty of beneficence, hospitality so facile, so unembarassed, and so magnificent, displayed by the princes of this world? Where is the monarch who would not be confused at the sight of so many thousands entering unexpectedly the halls of his palace? Yet a hundred cooks stand ready to fulfil the monarch's behests. Jesus is the true monarch. He took what came to his hand,—it happened to be a few loaves,—and by a marvelous invisible multiplication he created an exuberant banquet. It multiplied not only in his hands, but in ours, and as we moved along the hundred rows, each of fifty wondering and jubilant guests, distributing the divine food, we seemed to share his glory and in some faint degree to resemble the angels who out of the windows of heaven flung down manna to our fathers in the wilderness. We seemed to be there in a vestibule of heaven, and the Son of God to have just stepped forth from his Father's apartment to scatter among us his Father's food. No wonder that the people with one accord and with a loud acclaim, laid hold upon him and said, We will not let thee go again; thou shalt be our king; we will follow thee as our fathers followed Moses; and splendid victories shall mark thy progress to a throne established upon all other thrones.

"And what if Jesus had hearkened to their proposition? What but good? Who so worthy as he to possess glory? How gentle would be his sceptre, how divine his reign. How much was in that moment! With the swiftness of lightning such visions flashed upon our minds as had never been in the remotest degree conceived by us. Visions of power, influence, grandeur, courtly splendor and royal dignity, lieutenancies and vice-regalties, seemed suddenly to fill up all the future. For the same touch of Jesus that gave those loaves power to vanquish all the hunger of the multitude, would endow a spear with energy to transfix an army,

If the unseen principalities and powers are subject unto Him, much more the seen. And the hope in us was as strong as it was sudden, that he would lend himself to the gratitude of this people, and be their Messiah-king. Another moment, (we thought,) may see us standing as princes around the monarch of monarchs. That moment came, and found us simply the disciples of a lowly teacher, mingling displeasure with his denial of the offered crown, and hastily dismissing not only the multitude, but ourselves.

"After such an hour, what a night. Darkness, discomfort, isolation, toil, perplexity. The frown of Jesus seems to fill up all the sky. We have fallen low from an unprecedented height. Whither is he gone? How long are we to be separated from him? Why should we continue at the oars? Here the fourth watch of the night is at hand, and we are probably not four miles from shore."

Why should they? Simply because they have the command of Christ. Often since then has the servant of God looked around and said, Why am I here? Why this command? All around him is discouraging. Instead of making any progress it seems to require all his energies not to be driven back. Every thing around, above, beneath, seems to be in opposition to his project. Year after year rolls by; life seems one long night; a night gradually, but surely, irrevocably, wasting away; no fruit gathered, no good communicated, nothing achieved. Against all these discouragements he has but one thing to oppose, the command of his Saviour. The recollection of this is a pledge to him that he is in the very best place of the universe; and upon the barrennesses and desolations of his life there falls a roseate light propitiating him with the present, because it is God's chosen present. Doing nothing, he is yet doing most, for he is doing God's will.

It we give heed to providences we must do it wisely, and not erringly. We must distinguish between a trial of our faith and an expression of the divine will in providence. Nothing is to be regarded that conflicts with a positive command. The disciples on the lake had a positive command; and no storm could be so dreadful, no waves so high, as to justify them in turning back. Yet providence seemed to be turned to be altogether against them. All nature seemed to be turned into a denunciation of their enterprize.—We have a positive command to preach unto the heathen; another to be lights in the world, holding forth the Word of Life; another to take up our cross and follow Jesus. If providence stand in our way, we must stand in their way. There doubtless seemed something wonderfully providential to Balaam, in the repeated visits of Balak's envoys, in the royal invitations and in the royal presents, and he sought to make the word of God bend to his conception of the providences of God. Thousands are at this moment practising the same fraud upon their own souls.

God wrestles with us that he may fit us to wrestle with the common enemy. Gordon Hall was for years, long years, rowing against such apparent providences, until at length he found himself, without let or hindrance, preaching the gospel to the Marathis. It is only when we have a good loving hold of God's command, that we are able to tell what are providences and what are trials of faith. The Bible is the Rosetta stone that teaches us to read aright the hieroglyphs of Divine providence.

He saw them toiling in rowing. All was in love. He knew that they were in greater danger on the mount, and with the multitude, than in that boat at sea. They were in danger of self-glorification, and needed to learn how much they were of themselves competent to do, in order that they might give the glory of Christ's works to Christ himself. They seemed to themselves the most abandoned company in the universe; yet Jesus had his eye on them all the time. Had they cherished a better faith, they would have had him with them to all intents and purposes; for his Omnipotence goes where his Omniscience goes.—We want a faith that shall be independent of circumstances, as strong among the billows and at the oars, in profound darkness and in seeming fruitlessness, as on the mountains of ease, enjoyment and influence. All the waves and the winds in the world may rage and roar, but they cannot tear in pieces the promise, 'Lo, I am with you always.'

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—DECEMBER 16.

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says:—"In the usual place will be found a Court Martial held at Poona on Lance Corporal and Private George Moore, H. M's 33rd Regiment, for drunkenness and violent conduct towards Captain John Francis, 5th Regiment N. I., and making use of indecent and threatening laugnage to Lieutenant and Adjutant Maclean, his superior Officer, while in the execution of his duty. The prisoner has been found guilty of all the charges preferred against him, and in confirming the Court's sentence, Lord F. FitzClarence makes the following pertinent remarks:—'The evil effects of drunkenness are here strongly exemplified. The Prisoner is a Soldier, who, in a service of five years and upwards, has hitherto uniformly mantained a good character; but in an unguarded moment, by yielding to a vice which sinks man below the level of the brute creation, he has been betrayed into the commission of crimes declared capital by the Mutiny Acts and Articles of War; and for which his life might have been forfeited.'" Suppose his Lordship had substituted the word canteen for drunkenness, in the above pertinent remarks. Pity that government should afford soldiers every facility for sinking themselves below the level of the brute creation. We rejoice much in the efforts of Lord FitzClarence to furnish the men with occupation and elevate their tastes.

—— The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has refused to entertain an application for a Warrant to arrest certain masters of Merchant ships who hoisted the Union Jack with a white border, in this harbor; giving as his reason that the particular Statute quoted by the Advocate General clearly defined the Courts in which the penalty could be enforced, to be the Admiralty Courts of England, and any of the Vice Admiralty Courts of Her Majesty's Colonies. But as it had been repeatedly decided that none of the Indian Presidencies was a colony, the Supreme Court, although a Vice Admiralty Court, could not come under the definition, and had therefore no jurisdiction in the matter. His Lordship also took occasion to observe that, so far as her prerogative was concerned, the Queen was without any representative in the Vice Admiralty Court of Bombay. Under these circumstances the application for the warrant was refused.

—— Of the Commission of Inquiry in relation to Sir J. Brooke, the *Examiner* says:—"The investigation was ordered to be made in India, and the naming of the commissioners was left to the Governor-General. Lord Dalhousie had an abundance of able and impartial men to choose from, yet he names two commissioners, the senior of whom, when there is a difference of opinion, must of necessity have a casting voice, and become substantially the whole commission, and this senior commissioner is the only public man in India who has officially prejudged the man in question! The party so appointed is Sir Christopher Rawlinson. He was Recorder of the three settlements in the Straits of Malacca in 1849, when Sir James Brooke accomplished his greatest achievement over the reputed pirates; and as judge of his court in its Admiralty jurisdiction, he furnished a certificate under his hand, and the seal of the court, that the parties put to death under the direction of Sir James Brooke were genuine pirates."

—— The *Lahore Chronicle* says:—"The crime of stabbing is, as was feared would be the case, spreading. Intelligence has, we grieve to say, reached us of Lieuterant Godby, of the Guide Corps, having been severely wounded on the morning of the 2nd of December, at Murdan, the new cantonment of that force, in the Yoozoofzaee country, by an Afreedee under his command. The cause of the attack, if any, is not mentioned; but the summary punishment inflicted on the would-be assassin may have the beneficial effect of checking such dastardly practices. The fellow was literally cut to pieces, on the spot, by the native officers and men, who happened to be at hand on the occasion. Dr. Lyell of the Guides, went out immediately from Peshawur to attend on Lieutenant Godby, and we trust to hear that his patient is no longer in danger."

—— The *Bombay Times* says:—"Having opened a Railroad of which the inhabitants of Salsette are expected to avail themselves, it seems rather queer that we don't provide them with the means of access to it. Western Salsette is entirely out of the line of communication merely for the want of a few miles of common road to join the Goree Bunder and Tanna roads near Coorla. That one is urgently wanted, all the inhabitants of these districts agree, as they would then be afforded access by rail to both Bombay and Tanna."

—— A Belgaum correspondent of the same remarks:—"While the fire of the Artillery is announcing the movements of the 'Great and Brave,' little notice is taken of the arrival of the Telegraphic wires; quietly lumbering on to the tune of the squeaking gharries, these emblems of better times coming have made their way to the commissariat precincts, where they now await further transport."

—— The *Bombay Times* notices Reports on the districts resumed from Meer Ali Moorad, in Sindh. The district of Booldeka contains (by estimate) 13,416 souls, and yields a revenue of Rs. 56,800, or about Rs. 4 annually from each soul. If (as we suppose) the ryot obtains for himself and family not over the value of Rs. 5 monthly, this taxation seems considerable. Yet the people rejoice in the change of rule, and allege that so intolerable was the oppression under which they were groaning, that for the last ten years the most industrious classes of the inhabitants have been migrating to the surrounding British districts.

MONDAY,—DECEMBER 19.

—— We regret to see mention made of the death of the Rev. J. Porter, of the American Mission, Loodiana, in connection with which he has long been a zealous laborer. He died November 21, aged 46.

—— The following from a Missionary at Erzroom, is contained in the journal of Missions, and has interest in connection with the present posture of matters between Russia and Turkey:—"Eighteen months since, says Mr. Peabody, February 16, there was in Nakchivan, Georgia, in his wealthy father's house, an Armenian young man, Abraham Khadabasheau by name. He was surrounded by everything supposed in this country to be necessary to impart comfort and happiness. He was an only child, much beloved by his father, who was very anxious that he should remain with him; but no persuasion could induce him to do so. He left his paternal abode, with the prevailing feeling, that the object of his desire could not be obtained, unless he should go to a monastery, or a wilderness to become a hermit. On arriving at Tabriz, he met with an Armenian acquainted with us, who advised him to set his face towards Erzroom. Having reached our city, without delay he made known to us the state of his mind. Appearing to be a promising young man, we consented to take him as a scholar or probationer, furnishing him with nothing except a small room, where he could study. He worked at his trade enough to supply his temporal wants. He applied himself with commendable diligence, not only to the acquisition of divine knowledge, but also to obtain an acquaintance with some of the sciences. After remaining with us about six months, he received intelligence of the death of his father Having obtained a taste for knowledge, and become acquainted with the way of salvation, he felt that he could turn his patrimony to a good account by expending a part of it in gaining an education to prepare himself for greater usefulness. With this object in view, he determined to turn to Nakchivan, with the expectation of securing it. Although aware of his danger from going into a country where nothing like toleration is known, and where his own countrymen are most ignorant and bigoted, yet having a Persian passport and the regular papers of the Russian Consul of this place, he was confident that he should be protected, and succeed in his business. I have said he had a Persian passport. The reason of this was, that the place of his birth is near Ispahan, where many Armenians reside; and it is only a few years since his father removed from that place to Nakchivan. He left us February 3, 1852, going by way of Kars. Several months passed, and nothing was heard of him. We began to be alarmed for his safety; and on inquiry we learned, upon good authority, that when he arrived at Gamri, in Russia, it was at once noised abroad that he was a Protestant; and, at the instigation of the Armenian Bishop of that town, the authorities seized and imprisoned him; and there is good reason to believe that the plan was matured in this place, as soon as his intention to leave for Georgia was known. After remaining in prison ten days, he disappeared, leaving us in most painful suspense in respect to his situation; if indeed, he is still in the land of the living. In order to compel him to renounce his faith, there is every reason to believe that his tormentors will seek to render his life miserable. If he is only imprisoned, he *is in* some

loathsome *dungeon*, devoured by vermin, his constitution *ruined* by pestilential air and wretched food. But his *fate* may be even more terrible than this. No *individual* is visited with such implacable revenge, *in this* dark region, as that one who is suspected of the crime of seeking salvation through faith in the *Lamb* of God. I have twice written to the British *Consul* at Tabriz, begging that he would lay the case of this young man before the proper Persian authorities, with a view to their making an investigation of the matter, provided they can get any clue, and demanding him as one of their subjects ; but I have not yet heard that he has been able to effect anything."

The annexed is from the *Telegraph & Courier*.— "The Revd. Abraham Matchett, Missionary to Scinde, was admitted yesterday to the order of Priesthood. The Bishop of the Diocese preached on the occasion, taking advantage of it to advocate the claims of the Church Missionary Society, of which body Mr. Matchett is an Agent. The discourse was founded on John x. 16 :—'And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold, them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold and one Shepherd.' His lordship dwelt with powerful eloquence on the different topics of contemplation suggested by his text,—on the assurance that the blessed work of missions is not an idle speculation ('other sheep I *have*')—on the necessity which forbids failure ('them also I *must* bring &c.')—and on the glorious issue of the work ('and there shall be one fold and one Shepherd.') A passing tribute was paid to the Bible Society, which was facilitating Missionary effort by diffusing the Holy Scriptures in almost every known living language and over every accessible territory. Of the labours of the Church Missionary Society his Lordship submitted the following particulars :—That body was at present employing 172 ordained ministers, and 1,600 other agents; by its means 107,000 souls had been gathered from the heathen, and of that number 16,000 were communicants ; and its schools afforded instruction to 40,000 pupils. The Preacher concluded by commending to the prayers of the congregation all missionary labourers ; their vocation was no common one, they were not called to the charge of parishes and congregations, but their field was *the World*. After the discourse, the ordination service was proceeded with ; the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Revd. Mr. *Dickenson*, the Rev. Mr. Candy, the Revd. Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Jefferson, the Registrar of the Diocese, assisting in it. The Cathedral was crowded during the whole service. Among the congregation were Ministers of the Presbyterian Church in America, and of the London Missionary Society, together with one ordained Native Missionary, and a number of converts from Hindooism."

—— The P. & O. steamer Erin arrived yesterday morning with Hongkong dates to Nov. 27. Accounts received from Shanghai to the 9th of November mention that several determined attacks had been made on the place by the Imperialist and land sea forces, attended with no signal results. The operations of the land force were confined to burning down a suburb containing about 1000 houses. The attack by water was of a more determined character, and resulted in the capture of two vessels, the *Glenlyon* and *Snipe*, belonging to the insurgents. How long this desultory warfare will continue it is impossible to conjecture, but no speedy termination is expected, and the strife is encouraged and prolonged by some foreign tradal speculators, who have sold munitions of war to the belligerent parties. It would also appear that the Imperialist had forcibly endeavoured to carry off some guns and to perperate some outrage on the property of European residents, but were foiled. The foreign community, headed by the British Vice-consul, Mr. Wade, and strengthened by men from the ships of war in the harbour, drove the Imperialists from the place. Amoy has been evacuated by the Insurgents, and re-entered by the Imperialists, who disgraced their triumph by a terrible massacre of unresisting prisoners. A letter from Amoy, November 19, gives the following painful account of what occurred :—"Although it was to be expected that a wholesale execution would follow, no one for a moment contemplated the horrid slaughter that ensued of the unfortunate captives ; some 600 or 700 were taken, pinioned, to the Mandarin wharf at low water, accompanied by Canton junk-men armed with knives and spears, and made to bend and stoop, when they were cut across the neck and pushed over the wharf into the mud or water, where they were speared and tortured in the most brutal manner. Others, at the same time, were pushed from the boats into the shallow water, and then speared. While this butchery was being perpetrated at the wharf, scores of unfortunate prisoners were thrown overboard from the west-coast junks, tied hand and foot, and severely cut. Fortunately this horrid massacre was observed from the men-of-wars, whose boats and the marine guard from the Foreign Hongs were promptly on the spot, and drove the savage brutes of junk-men off the wharf. By the exertions of Captains Fishbourne and Vansittart, their officers and men, aided by the foreign residents who had an opportunity, some 100 to 220 of the prisoners were saved unhurt, and upwards of 200 in all degrees of mutilation, several of whom have since died. Probably 300 were left dead or beyond hope of recovery ; and we believe about one hundred were slaughtered in a like manner in a back street. It is impossible to estimate the amount of the loss yesterday, but it is probably over 600 —perhaps 1000 would be near the sum."

—— The *Friend of China* says :—"It is now upwards of eighty days since the Governor General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi received a despatch from the Court at Peking ; and this fact alone gives pretty clear indication of the crippled state of the Supreme Government of the country,—both highways and bye-ways being entirely blocked against the passage of their despatches. Peking Gazettes have been received at Shanghae of as late date as the 11th of October ; but it is not improbable that some of the latest of them have been fabricated by hands nearer home. Wherever the place of their publication may have been however, they contain very little in controversion of the opinion that the Tartar dynasty is now at its last gasp ; and that the next Chinese year will not unwarrantably be called as of the reign of Hungtseu tsieuen, the Prince of Peace."

Dr. Medhurst has furnished the *North China-Herald* with "an able Summary of the progress of the patriots as told by their opponents of the Manchou Government ; and though we were recently told by one claiming to be an authority that mariners from Shantung distinctly said there had been no crossing of the Yellow River by an invincible force up to the 4th ultimo, yet we here find that at the 30th of August it was known at the Metropolis that Hwae king fu, a departmental City on the Metropolitan side of the river, was furiously besieged by the patriots, and though, according to the Gazette, the siege had to be raised, we still find them steadily progressing northwards, a lament being sung on the 19th September over the loss of several cities in the province of Shan-se. On the 3rd of October a report is acknowledged from the Imperialist General *Nah urk king gnih* to the effect that the Rebels had entered the Province of Pih-chich-le and prayer was made for more troops to resist their progress." The opinion is confidently expressed, in view of the fact that the revolutionary army was only 105 miles from Pekin early in October, that that capital has now for a month or more been in their possession, 2,500 horses have been brought from Tartary to Teen-tsin, to facilitate, it is supposed, the escape of the Emperor. The Governor of Canton has sent 10,000 men against the insurgents of Szema.

—— The *Friend of China* says :—"The Amoy evacuators have evidently been deceived in their hopes of getting one of the Old Ming dynasty to head their movements ; but it is just as well that such a personage did not come forward and place his pretensions against the prowess of the Nanking patriots ; whose interests are advanced—not retarded—by the evacuation of which we are writing. On the whole we are certainly not sorry for the turn matters have taken."

—— In reference to the Poona Army of Exercise, an officer of rank and standing writes to the *Bombay Times* as follows :—"It is my opinion that all arms have derived much benefit and instruction from what they have seen and practised under the indefatigable and pains-taking Lord Frederick. He certainly has not spared himself during the campaign, and whatever he has said or done, has been both in tone and manner the most kind and conciliating. Not a single *foul* or harsh expression has fallen from his lips, nor has such been permitted by him to be used by any one under his authority. You need not be told how much soldiers appreciate gentlemanly and becoming language when reproof is administered, and with what feelings of contempt they look upon opposite treatment from their officers ; the latter treatment, I am happy to say, is now nearly exploded from the Army—I only know one or two Regiments where Officers curse and swear on Parade. I must not also forget to add that the Chief's hospitality has been general and unbounded."

—— Colonel Outram has been appointed an honorary Aide-de-Camp on the Gov. General's Staff.

—— Speaking of Travancore, the *Friend of India* says :—"On an area of some six thousand six hundred square miles,—the size of Yorkshire—more than half of which is covered with hill and jungle, dwelt in 1839 a million and two hundred thousand souls. The revenue, raised chiefly by a land tax, but in part from monopolies of arrack, pepper, salt, and timber, amounted to Rupees 37,24,144. The taxation therefore amounted to six shillings a head, considerably more than the rate in British India, and its weight was increased by the oppressive mode of collection found in all purely native states. This great Revenue is simply thrown away, in the maintenance of an oppressive religious aristocracy. Travancore has never been conquered by the Mussalmans. It is as Hindoo as it was in the golden age, and like the Papal States displays the inherent vices of sacerdotal dominion in their most exaggerated type. The Brahmins, some 30,000 in number, are maintained in idleness at the expense of the State. In Indore the revenues are wasted on the soldiery, but they at least may at some distant period serve to increase the forces of the Empire. In Onde they are wasted by sheer mismanagement, but still they enrich a great territorial aristocracy, who though more oppressive than the Barons of Stephen, or the Seigneurs of Louis XI., still keep alive the habitual valour of the class, from which the ranks of our Army are supplied. In Travancore, even this wretched apology is wanting. The revenues go to mendicants, who give to the State the prayers of the most vicious class of an Oriental population. To three thousand temples planted in every corner, we must add a series of Dhurmsalas, or poor houses, which differ from those of England only in this, that their pauper inmates are the masters of the country. Of the total net revenue, eight lakhs or nearly a clear third was in 1839 wasted on these institutions. The proportion has not, we understand, been diminished."

—— Sir James Brooke in his pamphlet says :—"I have the support of the people to confirm such a cession made by Brune, as England might formerly have made of France, or as the two Sicilies might now make of Jerusalem. I insist upon the practical question ; a government has been established which is administered by the chiefs and people ; the scanty population has increased to 60,000 or more souls ; and security, order and prosperity have succeeded to rapine, oppression, and famine. In 1842 the trade of Sarawak was conveyed by a few native prahus, and in 1852 it employed 25,000 tons of shipping ; from a straggling village Sarawak has increased to a considerable city—a busy and thriving mart, where the European mixes on kindly terms with the native—where crime is infrequent, and where authority is supported by the people. Could such success spring from a narrow and a sordid policy."

—— We learn from the *Dnyanodaya* that two Missionaries have arrived in Bombay, to join the German Missions in the south : the Rev. Otto Kaufmann on his way to Dharwar, and the Rev. F. Kittel on his way to Kaity, on the Neilgherries.

TUESDAY,—DECEMBER 20.

—— The Governor General left Calcutta for Burmah on the 9th inst.; the Honoble Mr. Dorin acts as Deputy-Governor of Bengal and President of Council, during his absence.

—— 9802 bags. of Porter have been landed at Kurrachee this season, for the troops in Sindh and the Nort West provinces.

—— At Goojranwalla some 60 sirdars have met and pledged themselves to use every exertion to put a stop to the practice of infanticide, and among other means to this end, to discourage large expenditures at marriages.

WEDNESDAY,—DECEMBER 21.

—— The *Fire Queen* at Calcutta has brought word of a conspiracy having been discovered in Burmah, the object of which was the destruction of the British. November 23 was fixed for the attack, but being alarmed at the preparations made for their reception, the conspirators remained quiet. Some of the ringleaders are in custody. The Court of Ava is supposed to have instigated it, and the *Englishman* says another campaign is inevitable. The visit of the Governor General will be opportune.

—— The *Madras Athenæum* gives information that Messrs. Green's fine ship Alfred, after touchingat Vizagapatam, struck on a reef of rocks 30 miles N. of Bimlipatam. The troops and passengers on board were being landed.

—— The local papers inform us that a Mr. Robert Scott, a Railway Employe, discharged a pistol either at, or near to, a seaman named Wiegold, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in one of the most thronged parts of the city. Scott was in liquor. He was admonished and discharged. Had some one been shot, the crime would have been the same. Had a native done this, would he have escaped punishment ?

—— All the Turkish troops have been withdrawn from Palestine for the exigencies of the war. Jerusalem is garrisoned by 17 peasants in uniform. It is rumoured that the Shereef of Mecca is on his way northward with 10,000 Arabs.

THURSDAY,—DECEMBER 22.

—— We rejoice to learn that the Rev. Mr. Mason, of the American Baptist Mission at Tavoy, has completed the translation of the Scriptures into the two dialects spoken by the Karens. The *Christian Advocate* informs us that Mr. [illegible] is about commencing a new station at [illegible] in the Pegu district.

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—— The annual examination of the Scottish Orphanage takes place to-morrow (Friday) at 11 A. M.

—— The Steamer *Dwarka* returned to Bombay this week, after an absence of eight months spent in conveying pilgrims from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea.

—— We give the following from the *Bombay Times*. The report, as heard by us, was that Bagdad was the place beseiged :—"News has arrived from Bushire of the blockade of that port by the H. C. Sloop *Clive*, for what reason we have not yet heard. There is a report current also that sixty thousand Persian troops are either on the march from Shiraz or are now encamped outside the wall of Bushire on the plains. It is supposed that this immense force is to join the Turks in Turkish Arabia against Russia, so that should war really take place between the belligerent nations, Russia will have the whole Mussulman Tribe against her. The H. C. Schooner *Constance* has *in consequence of some news from* Persia been ordered to the Gulf *instanter*, and will leave immediately We also learn that the H. C. Steamer *Auckland* has been ordered to prepare for sea immediately ; her destination we have little doubt will also be the Persian Gulf."

—— The Alfred has got off, but in a leaky state.

—— The *Electric Telegraph* line was laid down yesterday in the Fort.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1853.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine is permitted to return to and remain at the Presidency, for the purpose of studying the Hindoostanee language.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1853.

Mr. Leggett to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

Bombay Castle, 1st December 1853.

Mr. J. Gibbs, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, for the detachie Station of Broach, delivered over charge of the Acawut to the Acting Assistant, Mr. R. F. Mactier, on the 2nd instant, under the leave granted to him on the 30th ultimo.

Mr. E. C. Watkins, Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad, is allowed an extension, from the 7th to the 21st instant, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 11th October last, to enable him to return to his duties.

Mr. R. Keays, Session Judge of the Conkan, returned to the Sudder Station on the 2nd instant from his Circuit in the Ratnagherry Division of the Zillah

Azum Damothurrao Chintamon, Moonsiff of Sholapoor, is allowed a further extension of four months to the leave of absence granted to him on the 3rd of June and 5th October last.

First Grade Apprentice Gungajee Cuddum, Native Veteran Battalion, has been appointed to the Jail Hospital, Poona, vice Antonio de Souza, promoted

First Hospital Assistant Hunmunt Row, of the 8th Regt. Native Infantry, has been transferred to the Police Corps, Ahmednuggur, vice Jairam Chowan, pensioned.

By Order of the Right Honible the Governor in Council,
C. J. ERSKINE, Acting Secretary to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—POLICE.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1853.

Major G. Malcolm, Acting Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, resumed charge of his duties on the 9th instant.

By Order of the Right Honible the Governor in Council,
C. J. DAVIES, Deputy Secretary to Government.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1853.

Lieutenant S. Scott, Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, has been allowed leave of absence from the 5th inst. to the 15th proximo, to proceed to Bombay. for the purpose of appearing before the Examination Committee.

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1853.

Mr. H. W. Reeves to be Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur continuing to act as Revenue Commissioner Southern Division.

Mr. J. N. Rose to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nassick, continuing to act as Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Captain T. A. Cowper, Assistant Inam Commissioner, has been allowed an extension, for one week, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 7th instant.

Mr. L. E. B. Tucker, First Assistant to the Collector of Belgaum, has been allowed leave of absence, under Sections XI and XII. of the Absentee Regulations, for two months from the 14th February 1854, on account of private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1853.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. W. A. Ritchie, Acting 1st Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad. under date the 4th October 1853, is cancelled, at his own request.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle. 15th December 1853.

Dr. J. F. Shekleton to be Deputy Assay Master.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1853.

Mr. R. Spooner to be Civil Auditor.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1853.

Dr. J. F. Shekleton, Deputy Assay Master, received charge of the Assay Department from Dr. Lowndes on the 20th inst.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1853.

Mr. Apothecary Hearn, in Medical charge of the Civil Station, Alibag, has been allowed leave of absence for one Month to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon Bhaskerjee and Hurrichund Bhaskerjee to be Subhunt Vaccinators in the N. W. Division, Guzerat.

Assistant Surgeon Samjee and Pudum Sing Mull Sing to be Assistant Vaccinators in the S. E. Division, Guzerat.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1853.

Lieutenant W. Scott, of the 13th Regiment N. I., has been appointed a permanent Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1853.

The Reverend C. Laing, Chaplain at Malligaum, has been allowed leave of absence for one month from the 24th ultimo, to proceed to Bombay, for the benefit of his health.

By Order of the Right Honible the Governor in Council,
C. J ERSKINE, Acting Secretary to Govt.

Military.

Bombay General Orders

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1853.

No. 745 of 1853.—The following arrangements in the Commissariat Department will take effect on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Davidson, Commissary General on sick certificate to the Cape of Good Hope.

Major G. Pope, Deputy Commissary General to be Acting Commissary General.

Captain J. B. Ramsay Senior Assistant Commissary General will Officiate as Deputy Commissary General.

Brevet Major C. Birdwood, Senior Deputy Assistant Commissary General, will continue to act as an Assistant Commissary General vice Ramsay.

Captain W. B. Salmon, Deputy Assistant Commissary General will act as an Assistant Commissary General, vice Shaw, Absent on sick certificate.

Lieutenant W. J. Gordon, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, will continue to Officiate in that Grade, vice Birdwood.

Lieutenant H. W. Holland, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, vice Salmon.

Major Pope having been appointed temporarily to a special duty, Captain Ramsay will, from this date, Officiate as Deputy Commissary General until further orders.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
T. MAUGHAN, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 20th December 1853.

1. Captain H. F. Davies of the 29th Regiment N. I. at present attached to the 28th Regiment N. I. is directed to rejoin the Head Quarters of his corps.

2. Cadet T. S. Fraser, of the Infantry, is attached to do duty with the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, at Poona, and directed to join.

3. The Officer Commanding the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, has permission to detach one Color Havildar, one Naique and three Privates to Scinde, on Recruiting Service

4. The Officer Commanding the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, has permission to detach one Naique and three Privates to Hyderabad and Upper Scinde on recruiting Service.

5. Second Grade Apprentice Aaron Benjamin of the Subordinate Medical Department attached to the 3rd Battalion Artillery, is discharged the Service.

6. The following Order is Confirmed :—

By Captain Moyle, dated Shikapore, the 25th. November 1853, directing Surgeon Bloxham of the 2nd. Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry to afford Medical aid to the 2nd Belooch Battalion, on the departure of Assistant Surgeon Laurence from that station until further orders.

7. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

8th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant C. C. G. Cowper, from 3rd January to 20th February, in extension, to remain in Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

21st Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant R. Litchfield, from 25th November to 12th January in extension, to remain at Ahmedabad, on Medical Certificate.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief,
(Sd.) EDWARD GREEN, Lieut. Col.,
Actg. Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

BENGAL GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 8th December, 1853.

No. 1022 of 1853.—The following paras. of a Military despatch, No. 129, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, dated 19th October 1853, are published for general information :—

1. "It is clearly shown in these proceedings that the Medical Establishment, as fixed for your Presidency in the year 1848, is inadequate to meet the increased demands for European Medical Officers, consequent chiefly on the annexation of the Punjab and of Pegu.

Reply to Military letter, dated 3rd August 1853.

Government solicit Court's early attention to the accompanying correspondence on the subject of an increase in the Bengal Medical Department, which is submitted for Court's favorable consideration.

2. "The Establishment of Medical officers then sanctioned by us was as follows; viz:—

Members of the Medical Board	3
Superintending Surgeon	11
Surgeons	115
Assistant Surgeons	230
	359
Surgeons (including the Supdt. of Pegu	10
Assistant Surgeons	41
	51

"This increase we trust will be found adequate for the permanent duties of the department the Establishment will then stand thus :—

3. "The establishment now preported to be absolutely necessary consists of 410 medical officers beina 51 in addition to the present number.

4. "We approve of this augmentation, and consider that the addition to the respectiue grades should be made as follows:

Members of the Medical Board,	3
Superintending Surgeons,	12
Surgeons,	124
Assistant Surgeons,	271
	410

5. "Immediate measures will be taken by us to complete the Establishment to this strength Meanwhile the promotions to complete the Establishmen of surgeons may be made from the date of your receip of this despatch."

The Hon'ble Court's despatch was received on the 1st December 1853.

No. 1023 of 1853.—The undermentioned paragraphs of a Military letter, No. 130, from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, dated 19th October 1853, are published for general information :—

"We have appointed Mr. Thomas Boldero Boileau, now abroad, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, subject to the usual conditions, and to his being found qualified agreeably to the prescribed test.

Vide G. G. No 244, dated 19th April, and No. 500, dated 26th September 1851.

"Mr. Boileau's order of rank will be transmitted in due course."

No. 1027 of 1853.—The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Medical Department, to complete the Establishment authorized in a Military letter, No. 129, of the 19th October 1853, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and published in Government General Order, No. 1025, of the 8th December 1853.

To be Surgeons, from the 1st December 1853.

Assistant Surgeons Theodosius Cayley Hutchinson, William Shurlock, Edward Campbell, John Macpherson, M. D., Alexander William Crozier, Thomas Thomron, M. D., Juxon Henry Jones, James Henry Butler, F. R. C. S., Frederic John Mouat, M. D. & F. R. C. S. and Alfred Howorth Cheek.

No. 1028 of 1853.—Captain and Brevet Major George Poyntz Ricketts, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, on the pension of a Lieutenant Colonel, from the 30th November 1853.

No. 1029 of 1853.—The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions :—

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Nicholetts, to be Captain of a Troop and Cornet Frederick Peter Luard to be Lieutenant.—From the 29th of November 1853, in succession to Captain and Brevet-Major George Poyntz Ricketts, retired.

No. 1030 of 1853.—The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions :—

Army Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant W. Williamson, 41st Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General of the 2nd Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General of the 1st Class, from the 18th November 1853. vice Brevet Major E. R. Malcwaring, 16th Native Infantry (Grenadiers), who is permitted to resign his appointment in the Department from that date.

Lieutenant T. H. Sibley, 62d Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be a Deputy Assistant Commissary General of the 2nd Class. from the 18th November 1853; vice Williamson, promoted.

Captain C. C. Robertson, 11th Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General of the 1st Class, to be an Assistant Commissary General of the 2nd Class, vice Captain W. W. Davidson, 18th Native Infantry, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Lieut. Col.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Mily. Dept.

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